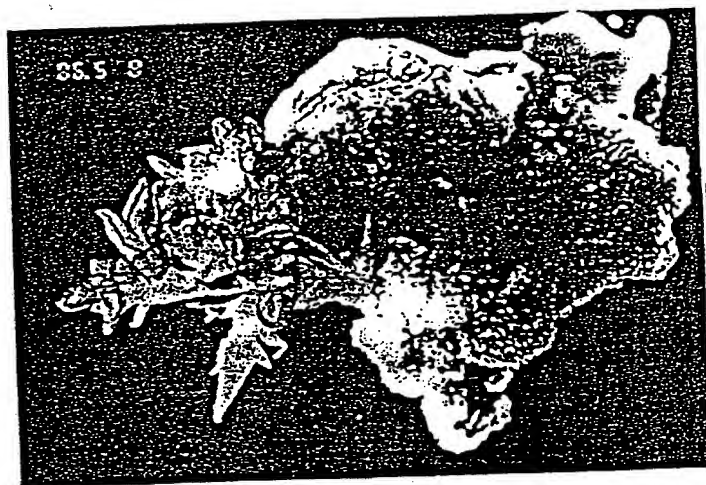


2000010 2199E660

Fig.1 Adventitious bud induction from leaf

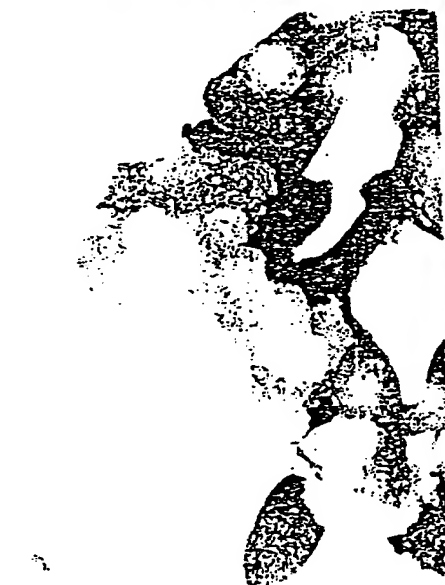
A: Callus induction; B: Adventitious bud recovery;
C,D,E: Plumule formation and adventitious bud elongation

B



E

D



C

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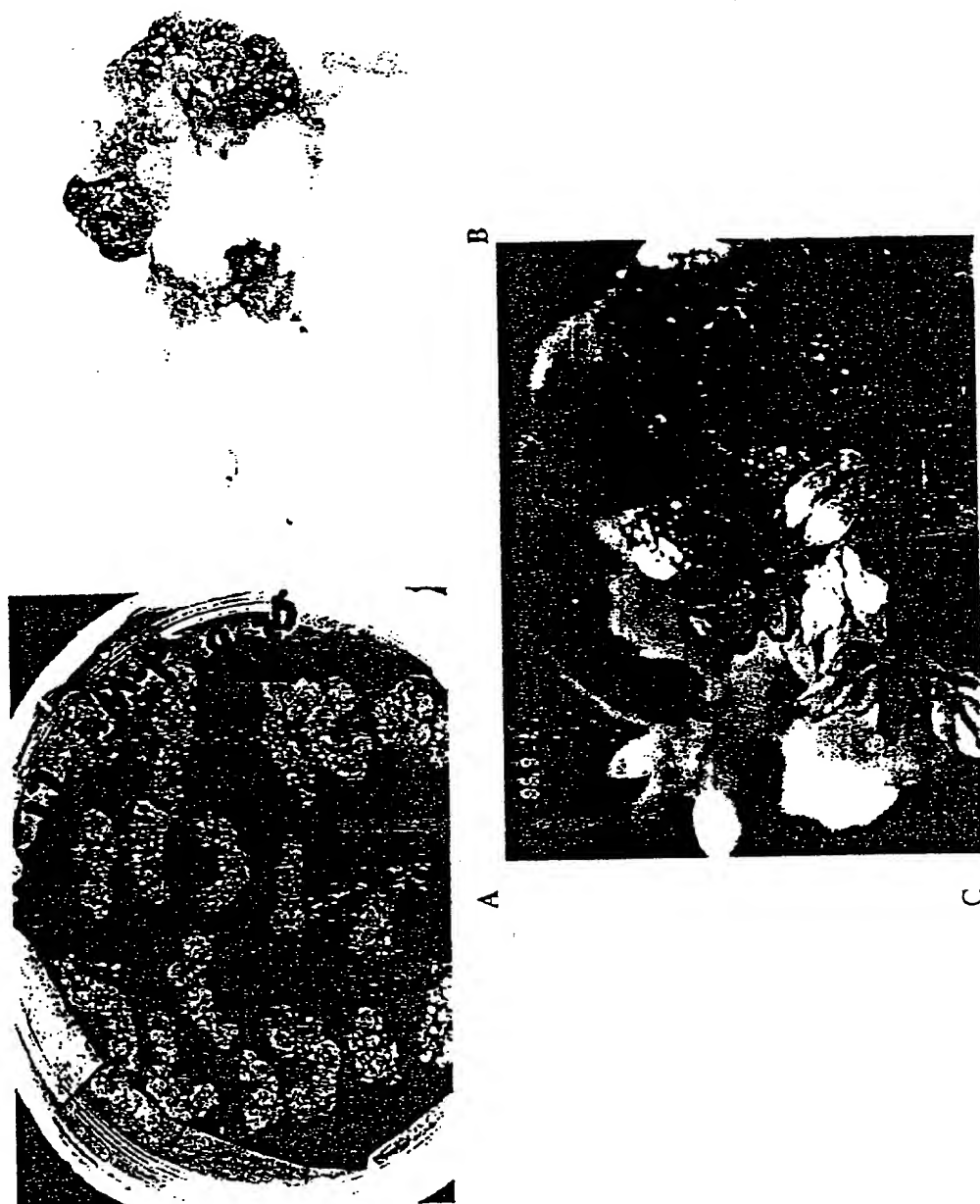


Fig.2 *Acacia mangium* regeneration from petiole. A: Callus induction; B: Adventitious bud recovery; C: Plumule formation and adventitious bud elongation.

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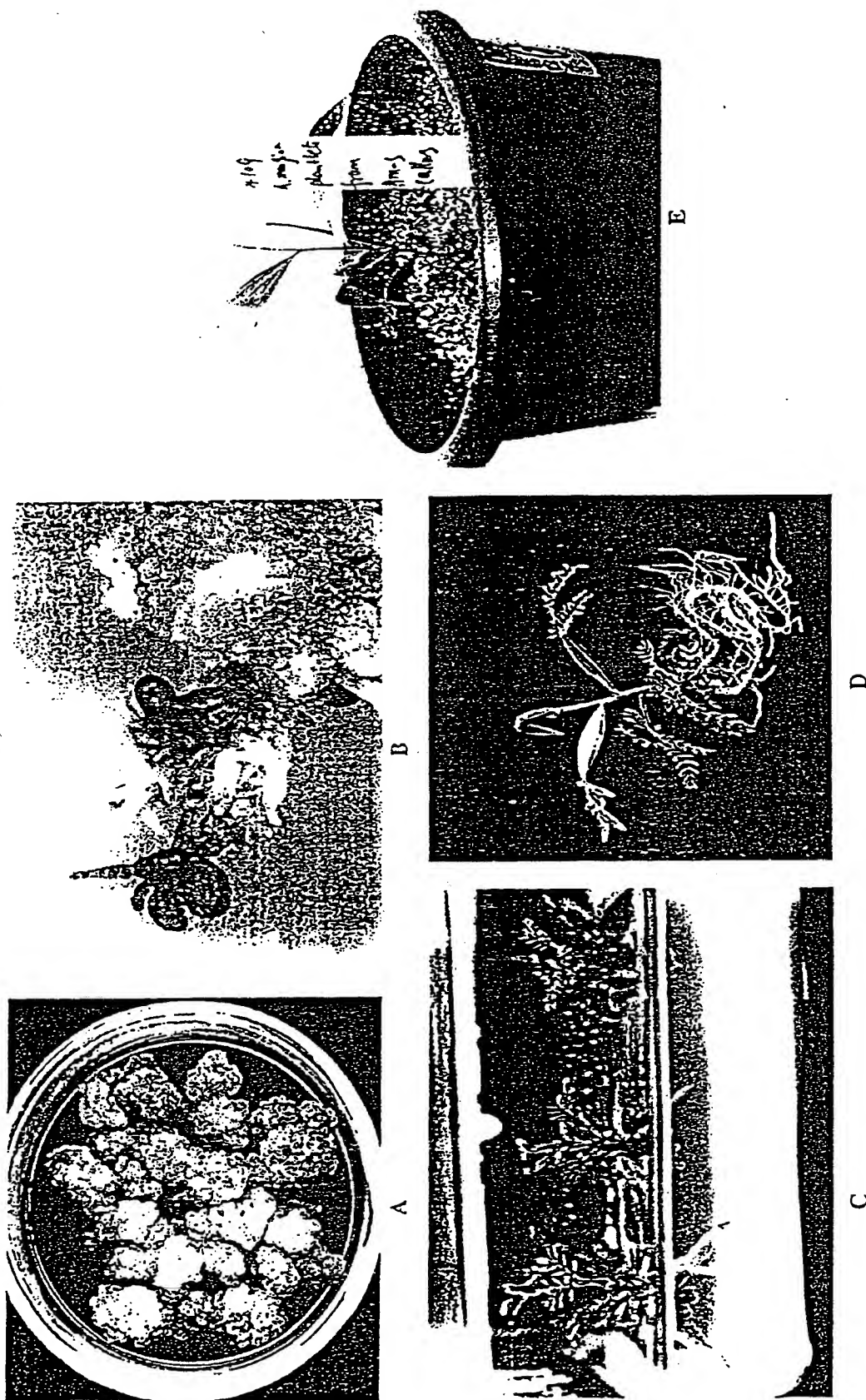


Fig.3 *Acacia mangium* regeneration from stem pieces A: Callus; B: Adventitious buds induction from callus; C: Root formation ; D: Complete plantlet; E: One month old plantlet in pot soil.

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pBI121 vector

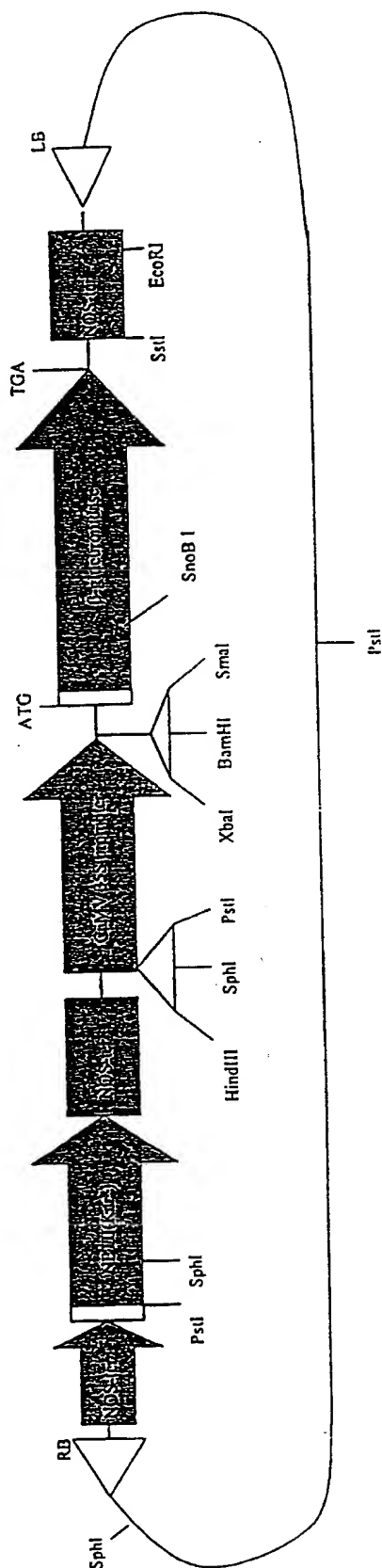


Fig.4 Map of pBI121 with an 800-bp HindIII-BamHI fragment containing the cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) 35S promoter cloned upstream of the GUS gene. Vector size: 13.0kb(CLONTECH)

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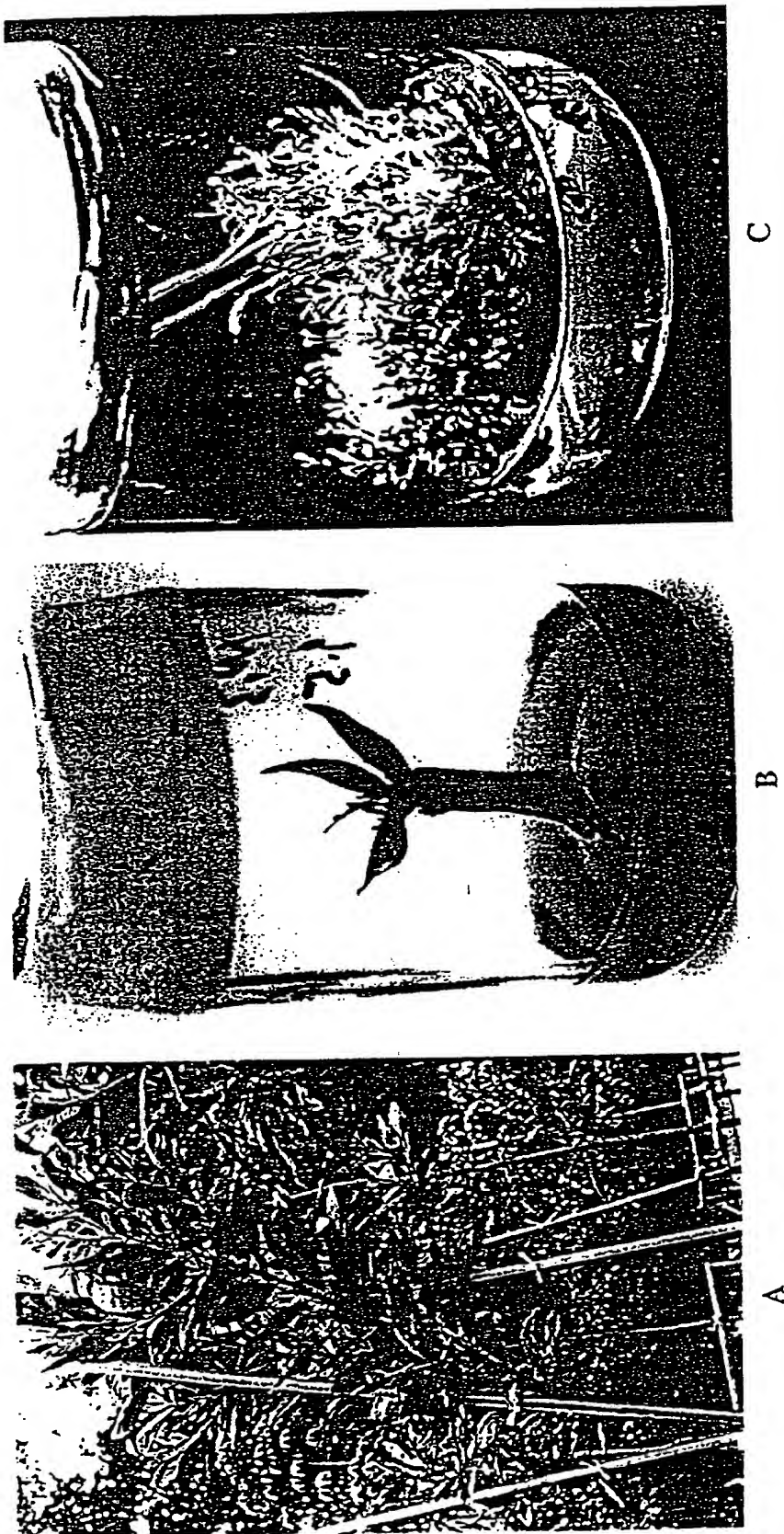
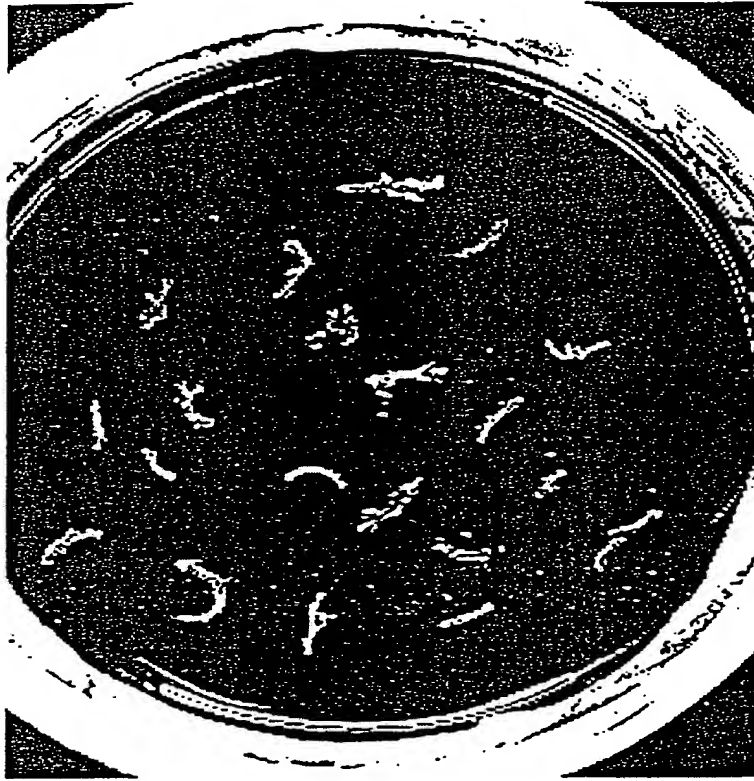
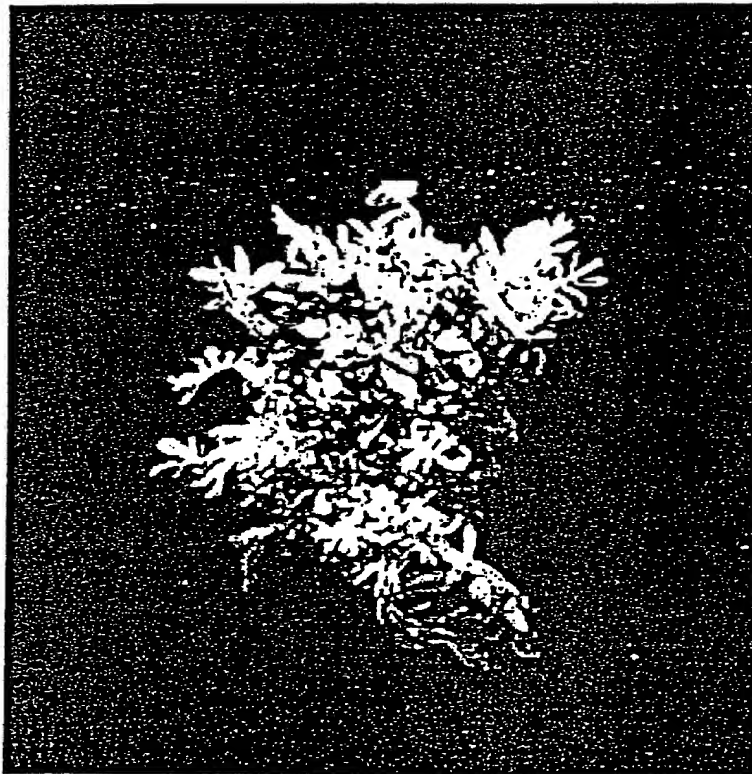


Fig.5 Rejuvenation of tree. A: Two-year old tree; B: Adventitious bud induction;
C: Propagated adventitious buds with plumules

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B



A

Fig.6 A: Adventitious buds; B: Stem pieces as explants for transformation

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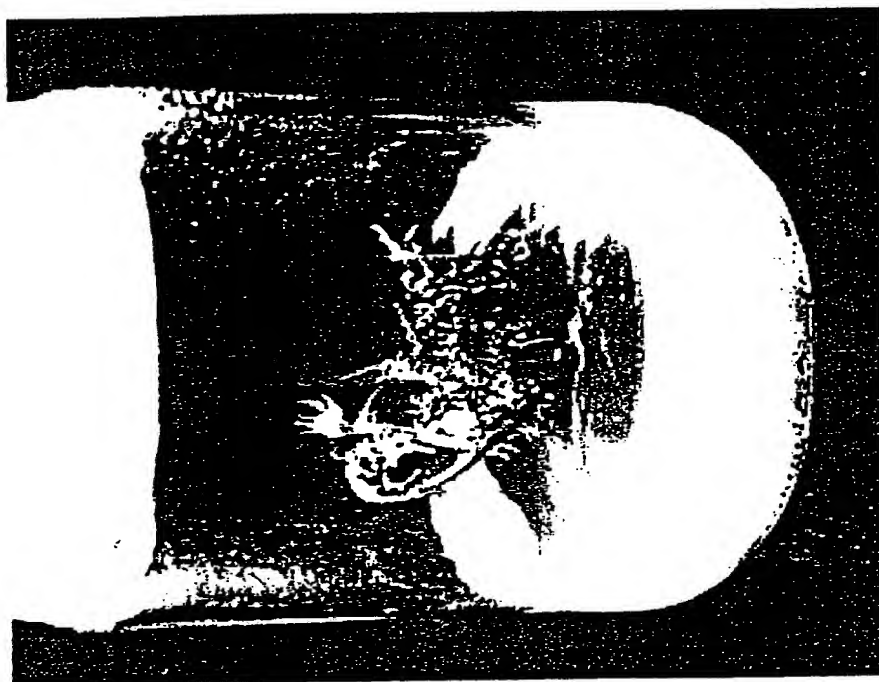


Fig. 7 Selection and induction of putative transgenic adventitious buds

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Fig. 8 Gus staining of adventitious buds after selection for 5 months

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Fig.9 GUS staining of young transgenic stem pieces A,B: stem pieces C: A shoot



A



U

B

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C



Fig.10 GUS staining of transgenic leaf and leaf pieces .

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7 6 5 4 3 ck 2 1

— 2.3 kb
— 9.4 kb
— 6.5 kb
— 4.3 kb

— 2.3 kb
— 2.0 kb

Fig. 11 Southern blot to nptII probe: 20 µg DNA was digested with Hind III and hybridized to nptII probe. 1-6, transgenic lines; ck, negative control: DNA from non-transgenic plant; 7, positive control: DNA from a tomato transgenic line by plasmid pWS42 with nptII as selection marker.